

**FOR PRESIDENT.**  
**HENRY CLAY,**  
OF KENTUCKY.

**Democratic Whig General Committee.**—A meeting of this Committee will be held on Tuesday Evening, March 7, at the Broadway House at half past 7 o'clock.

**PHILIP HONE, Chairman.**  
**JOSEPH P. FISSON, Secretary.**  
**EDWARD E. GOWLES, Sec. at Large.**

**In Philadelphia.** The Tribune may be obtained from E. W. Carr, at the office of the Forum, Chestnut Street, from Alfred Smith.

**A Subscriber** writes from New Haven, Ct. asking us to refresh the public recollection on the subject of the party character of the Pennsylvania Legislature which in 1835 chartered the U. S. Bank as a State Institution. In reply, we will briefly state that the House was Whig, or rather Anti-Masonic, having been elected by the Whigs and the Anti-Masonic party in the opposite party, but the Senate was of the Jackson or Van Buren party. Eight of the Senators of that party voted with the Whigs to charter the Bank, but were denounced for it and excommunicated by their party. We consider this recharter of the Bank, whether for good or evil, substantially an Anti-Masonic measure, as clearly its original creation, in 1816, was an act of the Democratic party. The act of re-chartering may have been injurious, but we do not doubt that it was well intended.

**"Punctuality"** is informed that No. IV. of Brander's Encyclopedia is promised next week.

**We are indebted to** HON. MESSRS. D. B. BARNARD, M. FILLMORE and H. VAN RENSSLAER, for valuable Public Documents.

**For a notice of** Farquhar's Travels in Oregon—Speaker White's Valedictory—Appointments by the Governor, &c., see first page.

**For "Love at First Sight," a Poem by Bulwer—Agricultural Improvements, &c., see last page.**

**The Late Congress.**  
It is the hour of darkness to the Whig cause and its champions, and the Whig Congress just dissolved is called to bear the unjust reproaches of hollow friends and the bitter revilings of malignant enemies, especially of those who would fain conceal their venom under the deceptive guise of neutrality. These calumnies will for a time prevail, but the truth will yet ultimately vindicate itself. Impartial History will yet award to the late Congress the praise of having done more good and less evil—of having reformed more abuses and effected more retrenchments than any which has preceded it for twenty years. That it has not done every thing which was desired and hoped of it, is most sadly true. Paralyzed by the death of Harrison, rendered powerless by the treachery of Tyler, it has not been able to restore to the Country that adequate uniform Currency which is essential to its prosperity. It has not been able to secure to the States their rightful reversionary interest in the Public Domain, now that the Revolutionary Debt is discharged, and thereby protect them from that spoliation of their interest in the Public Lands which is sure to take place, and cannot long be averted. It has not effected all the Retrenchments which we deem desirable and proper; and, even more than this we regret that it has not effected a reduction of the Rates of Postage. But it has accomplished very much for the Country, and especially for the persevering effort and painful sacrifices of feeling through which it triumphed over deadly hostility and darker treachery in establishing a PROTECTIVE TARIFF, of which the beneficial effects will be more and more signally felt through many coming years, does it deserve the approbation and gratitude of the People, by whom they will yet be accorded.

The able correspondent of the *American* (R. M. T. H.) in summing up the history of this Congress, writes:

"The Whig Congress is remarkable for many peculiar circumstances, distinct and apart from political characteristics or acts. It has been in actual session more than one year and a quarter, being now in the sixteenth month of its legislative labors. No other Congress ever sat twelve months. This has sat more months, more weeks, more days, and more hours than any other since the beginning of the Government. It has made more speeches, done more business, received more petitions, examined more cases, made more reports, printed more documents, acted on more resolutions, passed more private bills, rejected more private bills, passed more public bills into acts and laws, rejected more public bills, had more bills vetoed, effected more and greater retrenchments, caused more reforms in the parliamentary rules, lost more members by resignation, lost more by death, than any previous Congress. THIRTEEN have died. SEVEN have lost their wives by death during this Congress. NINE have married since their election. TWELVE or more have lost their children by death during that time. SEVEN Senators and twelve Representatives have resigned. Three have been re-elected to the same seats in this same Congress. Several have been very ill and near to death. One has had his leg broken. One (Mr. Sprague of Ky.) has had his ear cut off in a fight. Three have been lately reported as dead; and published notices to that effect have been generally believed throughout the country for a time.

"Of the more distinguished men in this Twenty-Seventh Congress, one has been President and one Vice President of the United States; two have been Secretaries of State, one Secretary of the Treasury, one Secretary of War, one Secretary of the Navy, one Postmaster General, two Attorneys General, four Ministers Plenipotentiary, two Speakers of former Houses of Representatives, fifteen Governors and Lieutenant Governors of States and Territories. Six more have been the candidates of their parties for Governors of States. Three have been unsuccessful candidates for the Presidency. Two others have in former periods been the candidates of their party for the Vice Presidency of the United States.

"Of the Members of the two Houses of this Congress, three were Members of Congress more than forty years ago. Others have been Members for more than twenty years in unbroken succession. Several others were Members more than thirty years ago. Several others more than twenty years ago. Three are more than seventy years old. One is only twenty-eight.

"Of those who have been in Members of this Congress and have been eminent in the public service, and who will not be Members of the next, I need only name CLAY, CALHOUN, Preston, Sergeant, Grainger, Fillmore, Saltonstall, Morrow, (among the living), Southard, Lewis Williams, and Lawrence, (among the dead),—to show that the next Congress can not replace to the country what it loses in this. I might lengthen this list by the addition of many faithful, devoted, distinguished, honored and beloved patriots who now leave the public service, some for a brief interval, no doubt, but too many forever. The aggregate of fame, stability, fidelity and worth which this Congress has exhibited to the country, has been rarely equalled—never excelled."

"But of those incidental and accidental peculiarities and distinctions of this Congress, the various circumstances above detailed from a memory especially inclined to treasure singular facts and coincidences,—may but serve for the entertainment of the idly curious. Far graver characteristics, higher distinctions, more active virtues, and positive results—form the more solid memorial of this Congress and its lasting claim to the respect and gratitude of this Nation.

"This Whig Congress has sat four hundred and fifty days, has passed more than four hundred bills into Acts, (nearly twice as many as any previous Congress,)—made more than two thousand Reports, occupying more than twenty-five thousand printed pages, and circulated several hundred thousand copies of valuable documents among the people for their information on public affairs."

After a vigorous and able summary of the doings of Congress—its Reforms, its beneficent measures, including those defeated by the Executive Veto, &c. &c. with which we need not refresh the recollections of our readers—"R. M. T. H." thus justly and forcibly concludes:

"Having thus done and suffered, thus long labored under abuse as unparalleled as their patience and industry and heroism, the WHIGS OF THE TWENTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS, from serving their country here in this evil day and generation, return to their rest, to renew their labors no more! They came forth to this mission amid shoutings and popular exultations and triumphs. They return to obscurity and oblivion, in sorrow, disappointment, sadness and silence. But the people's hearts will return to them again when the cry of hireling factionaries has died away, and when the harvest of these unrequited toils is reaped by a renovated nation in calmer years. Though history, venal and false as it ever has been, should neglect and belie them, as it does the great and good of almost all past ages, the faithful memory and discerning judgement of the grateful and just shall cherish them among patriot-confessors and martyrs, as those 'OF WHOM THE WORLD WAS NOT WORTHY.'"

We confess that we look with concern on the loss of so many of the ablest and best Members from the country's service. The large-souled, clear-headed STUART and SEMMERS of Virginia—Statesmen worthy of the palmist days of the 'Old Dominion'—the intrepid STANLEY and liberal minded WASHINGTON of N. C.—SMITH of Indiana, one of the very best business Members of the Senate, with the eloquent J. L. WHITE and LANE from the same State in the House—PENDLETON of Ohio—BRIGGS of Massachusetts, the inflexible champion of the Reduction of Postage, with SALTONSTALL, the originator of the present Tariff—TRUMAN SMITH, TRUMBULL, and almost the entire Delegation from Connecticut—our own indefatigable and energetic FILLMORE, the Ajax of the House, with GRANGER, MORGAN, and nearly all our Delegation—these and many more of their stamp will be missed from the next Congress. How their places will be filled, we shall see hereafter.

**The Bankrupt Law.**  
The Bankrupt Law is dead, and sadly we say it, though we cannot blame Congress for its repeal, in view of the feeling evinced throughout the Country. The People demanded the Repeal, and though the demand was short-sighted and unwise, Congress bowed to the popular will. For good or evil, we cannot doubt that the Repeal is the act of a majority of the People.

They will one day see that they have been too precipitate in this clamor for Repeal. The very arguments by which it was urged convince us the more that it ought not to have been done. The stories which reach us from every side of the regeries of Bankrupts establish the necessity and the salutary effects of a Bankrupt Law. These knaves would never have been able to run so deeply in debt under a Bankrupt Law; they were shut off from future depredations that law had been preserved. Now they will recommence a career of extravagance, and in a few years' be heels over head in debt again—they at a fresh swarm just like them. As a barrier to pernicious credits, the Bankrupt Law was of inestimable value. The very cases cited to us by our correspondent 'Old Cayuga' to prove the hurtfulness of a Bankrupt Law—namely, those of rich men's heirs who run in debt and then take the benefit of the Act—are just such as this law would have cured. Such men could have obtained no credit under a Bankrupt Law but such as their approved personal integrity would have commanded. So of many other cases.

'Old Cayuga' is puzzled to see the difference between advocating a Bankrupt Law and justifying State Repudiation. We will try to make him see it. A Bankrupt Law compels the insolvent debtor, whether willing or unwilling, to surrender all his property to his creditors: this is divided among them, and then he is discharged from all further legal liability, and allowed to earn for his family. His debts are not paid; he still owes and is morally bound to pay them as fast as he is able; but the law, having stripped him bare, declines to harass him further. Repudiation, on the other hand, is refusing to pay a debt or debts, while the debtor keeps all his property including that which he has obtained from his creditors. In the one case, the debtor gives up all; in the other, he keeps all and gives up nothing. If our friend can see no difference here, we must regret our inability to exhibit the plainest and most important truth.

**RALPH WALDO EMERSON** reads the Lecture before the Mercantile Library Association this evening at the Tabernacle, upon 'Politics.' This is probably the last time Mr. Emerson will lecture in our city during the Season; it is also the closing Lecture of the Mercantile Course.

**A Lecture**, in continuation of the series of Lectures on Ireland, its Literature, History, &c.—embracing a review of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and of the sufferings of the unfortunate Mary, Queen of Scots, and the Governmental policy of England in that eventful period—will be delivered this evening by Mr. MOONEY at the Concert Hall. Mrs. McDouall, the popular pianist, will perform some favorite pieces of music. The occasion is eminently attractive.

**IMPORTANT JUDICIAL DECISION.**—We are informed by the reporter of the Supreme Court, since the *Saratoga Sentinel*, that, in the case of *Taylor v. Porter and Ford*, decided at the last January term it was held, (Nelson, Ch. J., dissenting,) that the statute authorizing the laying out of private roads without the consent of the owners of the land over which they pass, is unconstitutional and void. The decision is calculated to affect important rights, and should be generally known.

**CORRECTION.**—Lefevre, the infamous seducer of a young lady in Pennsylvania belonging to a congregation over which he professed to be Pastor, it seems was not a Minister of the Gospel. He was some time since expelled from the Association of Ministers, and that body at the same time published a card warning the public against him as a wicked and dangerous man. His exercise of the pastoral functions was itself a fraud and an imposition. We trust some legal method will be devised to punish him as his infamous villainy deserves.

**The store of Mr. G. W. Otten**, at Deep Creek, Va., was burned down, with all its contents, a few nights since. Loss \$1,500.

**We will have** an additional supply of No. 1 of the 'ANGLO-AMERICAN MAGAZINE' on Wednesday morning. Copies of No. 2 may still be obtained at The Tribune office.

**Irish Emigrants.**  
The following communication was sent to the Editor of the Sun on one day of last week, but its publication was refused. The high character of the gentlemen assailed, and the well known fact that all their interests are directly opposed to the course of conduct charged, should at least have secured them a hearing in the quarter where the attack was made. As it has been denied them, however, we cheerfully give it an insertion:

"IRISH EMIGRANTS.—An editorial article appeared in yesterday's Sun, charging emigrant shipping agents with a high handed fraud, of which they are most entirely innocent.

"The Sun stated, on the authority, as it said, of some passengers now arriving here, that hand bills are being circulated in all parts of Ireland by those engaged in the shipping trade, falsely representing that laborers are in great demand in the United States, and that wages are high, in order to induce emigration. This allegation, however, is not only utterly destitute of foundation, but it directly reverses the fact, for the shipping agents anxiously endeavor to bring no more laborers into the United States than there is a fair demand for, as, were they to do otherwise, the loss would chiefly, if not entirely, fall on their own shoulders. The editor of the Sun no doubt received and believed the story as he gave it, but it is nevertheless a most unqualified falsehood from beginning to end, as no such hand bills as those he speaks of, or anything in their likeness, were ever circulated through Ireland, or anywhere else."

The next day the following order was sent to the publisher, but received from him no attention—the advertisements appearing in his paper the day after as usual:

New-York, March 23, 1843.

To the Editor of the New-York Sun.

Sir,—Please discontinue your advertisements in your paper, as we deem it inconsistent with rectitude of principle on your part, that while you should take large sums from us for advertising our business in its columns, you should, to suit some purpose best known to yourself, make this morning a most base and malicious attack on all engaged in the shipping business in this city, and one which you cannot prove, as far as we are concerned.

We are, Sir, yours,  
J. M. MURRAY,  
W. & J. T. TAPSCOTT,  
ROCHE, BROTHERS & CO.

**AMERICAN INSTITUTE.**—It will be seen by an advertisement in our columns that Russell's magnificent Planetarium is to be exhibited by the American Institute five evenings this week at Niblo's Garden. This evening Gen. TALLMAGE will deliver some introductory remarks in explanation of the objects of the Institute; and will be followed by Hon. HENRY MEIGS, who will speak upon some striking points of the science of Astronomy. Prof. GOURAUD, well known to our citizens for his brilliant Lectures in explanation of the Planetarium, will also speak to-night. Upon the following evenings addresses will be delivered by some of our most eminent and eloquent citizens, among whom are Rev. ROBERT BAIRD, who has recently returned from Russia and the East, where he has received more attention from crowned heads than any other private citizen from this country—and who is well known throughout the land as the devoted missionary of Temperance and Religion in distant nations; and several others. The direct purpose of this exhibition is to build up the Library of the Institute—one, we are sure, in which all our citizens will cordially unite. The Planetarium, however, should certainly be seen by every one before it is finally removed.

**SARGENT'S NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE.**—We learn that this new and richly embellished Magazine continues to meet with unabated success. The March number is enriched with one of the finest Mezzotints we have ever seen; and the April number is to contain a splendid copy from an original Painting by Sir Thomas Lawrence, never before engraved. The first edition of the March number of this magazine was exhausted a day or two after its appearance—so great was the demand.

**THE HISTORY OF THE FRENCH REVOLUTION,** by M. A. THIERS, late Prime Minister of France, No. 13, is just published by I. Post, 88 Bowery. Three more numbers complete it.

**PEVERIL OF THE PEAK,** being No. 13 of Sir Walter Scott's Novels complete for 25 cents each, has been issued by I. Post.

**KINNEE'S Quarterly Law Compendium,** No. 1, and A Digest of the U. S. Criminal Code, by Asa Kinnee—each a small pamphlet—have been published by E. B. Turner, Law-Book Agent.

The U. S. BRIG SOMERS, a splendid Lithograph, has been issued by J. D. Lockwood, 5 John-st.

**MARCO PAUL'S 'Travels and Adventures in Pursuit of Knowledge—City of New-York,'** 155 Broadway: Also, No. 2 of 'The Boys' and Girls' Magazine, Edited by Mrs. Colman.

**BREACH OF PROMISE.**—The *Ithaca Chronicle* says that a suit brought by Mary Conrad against Josiah B. Williams for breach of promise of marriage, was recently tried at that village and resulted in a verdict for the plaintiff of \$8,000 damages. The Evening Journal has it \$300, which is probably correct. With a few examples like this promises will become perhaps rarer than they are at present. This case was conducted for the plaintiff by Mark H. Sibley, Esq. of Canandaigua, and for the defence by Joshua A. Spencer of Utica.

**Hostile Indians** have made their appearance near Waccassassee, Florida. They are a remnant of Hal Pata's band—only ten or twenty in number. Fifty have just embarked at Cedar Keys for New Orleans. The line of posts between Fort Fanning and Plattska has been broken up.

**Two young men** named John and Johnson Gage were drowned in Canandaigua Lake, Ontario Co., a few days since by breaking through the ice while hunting ducks.

**Major Antoine Dequindre**, a soldier of the last war, died a few days since at Detroit.

**APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.**  
By and with the advice and consent of the Senate, John C. Spencer of New York, to be Secretary of the Treasury, in the place of Walter Forward, resigned.

Frederick L. Smith of New York, for Velasco, in the place of W. Irwin, of Pennsylvania, to be Charge d'Affaires to Denmark, in the place of J. R. Jackson, deceased.

George Brown, of Massachusetts, to be Commissioner to the Sandwich Islands.

Albert Smith of Maine, to be Commissioner, in conformity to the sixth article of the treaty between the United States and Great Britain, concluded on the 9th day of August, 1842.

**CONSULS.**  
N. Berry, for Lyons, in the place of S. Allison, resigned.

John Herman, for Barcelona, in the place of F. H. McReady, resigned.

William H. Vesey, of New York, for Lisbon, in the place of Israel P. Hutchinson, resigned.

Morgan L. Smith of New York, for Velasco, in the place of A. M. Green, resigned.

Charles Thompson, Jr., of Massachusetts, for Merida and Sinaloa, in Yucatan.

Henry Munster, of New York, for Zurich.

Franklin Gage, of Maine, for Caradous.

James B. Higginson, of Massachusetts, for Calcutta.

John Black, for the city of Mexico, in the place of W. B. Jones, resigned.

Geo. W. rell, of New York, for Westphalia and the Prussian provinces of the Rhine.

Frederick List, of Philadelphia, for the Kingdom of Wurttemberg.

**MARSHAL.**  
Edward Harden, of the United States for Georgia, in the place of William J. Davis, whose commission has expired.

**The Nominations.**  
The following are the proceedings of the Senate upon the rejection of Messrs. WISE and CUSHING, for the offices to which they were respectively nominated by President Tyler:

To the Senate of the United States:

I nominate to the Senate Henry A. Wise of Virginia, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to the Court of His Majesty the King of the French, in the place of Lewis Cass, resigned. JOHN TYLER.

WASHINGTON, February 27, 1843.

YEAS—Messrs. Archer, Bagby, Barrow, Bayard, Benton, Berrien, Clayton, Conrad, Crafts, Crittenden, Dayton, Graham, Henderson, Huntington, Kerr, Linn, Mangum, Merrick, Miller, Morehead, Phelps, Porter, Simmons, Smith of Indiana, Sprague, Tappan, White and Woodbridge—24.

To the Senate of the United States:

In submitting the name of Henry A. Wise to the Senate for the Mission to France, I was led to do so by consideration of his high talent, his exalted character and great moral worth. The country, I feel assured, would be represented at Paris, in the person of Mr. Wise, by one wholly unsurpassed in exalted patriotism and well fitted to be the representative of this country abroad. His rejection by the Senate has caused me to reconsider his qualifications, and I see no cause to doubt that he is eminently qualified for the station. I feel, therefore, to be my duty to re-nominate him.

I nominate Henry A. Wise of Virginia to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of His Majesty the King of the French, in the place of Lewis Cass, resigned. JOHN TYLER.

March 3, 1843.

YEAS—Messrs. Calhoun, Cuthbert, Fulton, King, McDuffie, Rives, Sevier, Sturgeon, Walker, Wilcox, Williams, Woodbury, and White—25.

YEAS—Messrs. Archer, Bagby, Barrow, Bayard, Benton, Berrien, Clayton, Conrad, Crafts, Crittenden, Dayton, Graham, Henderson, Huntington, Linn, Mangum, Merrick, Miller, Morehead, Phelps, Porter, Sevier, Simmons, Smith of Indiana, Sprague, Tappan, White and Woodbridge—25.

To the Senate of the United States:

I nominate Henry A. Wise of Virginia, to be Minister to France in place of Lewis Cass, resigned. JOHN TYLER.

WASHINGTON, March 3, 1843.

YEAS—Messrs. Calhoun, Cuthbert, Fulton, King, McDuffie, Rives, Sevier, Sturgeon, Walker, Wilcox, Williams, Woodbury, and White—25.

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To the Senate of the United States:

I nominate Caleb Cushing, of Massachusetts, to be Secretary of the Treasury, in place of Walter Forward, resigned. JOHN TYLER.

WASHINGTON, March 3, 1843.

YEAS—Messrs. Bates, Calhoun, Cuthbert, Fulton, King, McDuffie, Rives, Sevier, Sturgeon, Walker, Wilcox, Williams, Woodbury, and White—25.

YEAS—Messrs. Allen, Archer, Bagby, Barrow, Bayard, Benton, Berrien, Clayton, Conrad, Crafts, Crittenden, Dayton, Graham, Henderson, Huntington, Linn, Mangum, Merrick, Miller, Morehead, Phelps, Porter, Simmons, Smith of Indiana, Sprague, Tappan, White and Woodbridge—25.

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To the Senate of the United States:

I submit to you the name of Caleb Cushing as Secretary of the Treasury. I did so in full view of his consummate abilities, his unquestioned patriotism, his full capacity to discharge, with honor to himself and advantage to the country, the high and important duties appertaining to that department of the Government. The respect which I have for the wisdom of the Senate has caused me to hesitate, since his rejection, to reconsider his merits and his qualifications. This review has satisfied me that he could not have a more able adviser in the administration of public affairs, or the country a more faithful officer.

I feel it, therefore, to be my duty to recommend him.

I nominate Caleb Cushing to be Secretary of the Treasury, in place of Walter Forward, resigned. JOHN TYLER.

March 3, 1843.

YEAS—Messrs. Bates, Calhoun, Cuthbert, Fulton, King, McDuffie, Rives, Sevier, Sturgeon, Walker—18.

YEAS—Messrs. Allen, Archer, Bagby, Barrow, Bayard, Benton, Berrien, Clayton, Conrad, Crafts, Crittenden, Dayton, Graham, Henderson, Huntington, Linn, Mangum, Merrick, Miller, Morehead, Phelps, Porter, Simmons, Smith of Indiana, Sprague, Tappan, White, and Woodbridge—27.

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WASHINGTON, March 3, 1843.

YEAS—Messrs. Calhoun, Cuthbert, Fulton, King, McDuffie, Rives, Sevier, Sturgeon, Walker—18.

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The Powhatan Mansion House, at Richmond, Va. occupied by Robert A. Mayo, Esq. said to be built on the site of King Powhatan's wigwam, was burned down a few days since. It was insured for \$10,000, which was not sufficient to cover the loss.

Mr. V. CLINEHOUGH, assisted by the Misses Cumming as Vocalists, and by Mr. A. Philips on the Piano, will give a Musical Entertainment at the Apollo concert room, 410 Broadway, this evening, in which a great number of the most admired Scottish Songs and Melodies will be given. We cannot doubt that it will attract, as we are sure it will reward, a large audito.

The Washington Correspondent of the Courier and Enquirer states that Mr. ARCHER announced in the Senate, that he was authorized to say that Hon. DANIEL WEBSTER intended soon to resign his place in the Cabinet.

FIRE.—A fire occurred last night in the basement of house No. 304½ Water-street, occupied as an emigrant boarding-house. It was confined to the basement, and but trifling damage sustained.

THE LAW REPORTER for March has just been published by Bradbury, Soden & Co. No. 127 Nassau-st. Its leading article is a long examination of the celebrated Latimer case which has excited so much feeling, especially in Massachusetts.

The flood in the Red River had materially subsided at the latest advices.

REFORMATION.—The vast rum distillery belonging to Jacob Cram, Esq., in this city, has been closed for some months, and the vast warehouse is now being converted into dwelling-houses. It was originally constructed that it might be thus altered with facility. It will make about thirteen commodious three story brick dwellings, each 25 feet front by about 60 feet deep.

For The Tribune.

Mr. Editor.—On looking over your paper, I have observed that Milk has been the subject of much comment, particularly in the Summer. (I do not look at it as a "chemical preparation" in it, when it cannot be brought in Summer, from Dairies only a few miles distant, milk from the Cow at 12 o'clock, and by the time it gets to our testable has been known to sour.) Being personally acquainted with the Dairy in question, I know one can be more perfect in neatness. And I know it is impossible for Milk to keep long in Summer, (those very hot days,) unless the "preparation" is in with plenty of water from the "Crystal Spring." I have seen it keep through the hottest days of a week and did not sour, and it might have stood this time and would not, it was beautiful to look at, but I am afraid of such Milk, and would say to the Public Beware! Nothing so injurious as bad Milk. Half the Milk sold here, styled "Goshen," is not so; half the Milk returned to their homes, and buy the dregs, which they sell at their Depots. Milk at a price is cheap. Certain year expenses in something else. Consider the use a Milk can do in Summer. (I do not look at it as a "chemical preparation" in it, when it cannot be brought in Summer, from Dairies only a few miles distant, milk from the Cow at 12 o'clock, and by the time it gets to our testable has been known to sour.) Being personally acquainted with the Dairy in question, I know one can be more perfect in neatness. And I know it is impossible for Milk to keep long in Summer, (those very hot days,) unless the "preparation" is in with plenty of water from the "Crystal Spring." I have seen it keep through the hottest days of a week and did not sour, and it might have stood this time and would not, it was beautiful to look at, but I am afraid of such Milk, and would say to the Public Beware! Nothing so injurious as bad Milk. 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